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The average in the oblast, the figures can be said to reflect the approximate average for my oblast. The yield per hectare of the various grains in my kolkhoz was common knowledge. The standing of my kolkhoz in the rayon and the standing of my rayon in the oblast are known to me through conversations with the head of my kolkhoz and with people from other kolkhoz and with people from other kolkhozes in the oblast and from personal observations. The following are the approximate figures for the yield (in kilograms) per hectare from my kolkhoz for the years 1947 - 1949

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Millet</u>	<u>Oats</u>
1947 -	300	300	700	500
1948 -	600 to 800	600 to 800	1,000	700 to 1,000
1949 -	600 to 800	600 to 800	1,000	1,000

2. The following are the approximate amounts taken annually from each household having an individual plot of land. The figures quoted are typical for my kolkhoz which, I believe, can serve as an average for my rayon. The Soviet Government requisitioned only those products which the kolkhoznik had raised and paid him a very nominal sum, amounting to a few rubles, for these products:

Meat - 64 kilograms Potatoes - 300 kilograms Grain - 32 kilograms

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I do not know figures for other products. In addition to these food products, the kolkhoznik had to pay the Government annually from 500 to 1500 rubles out of income he derived from the sale of his products on the open market. This cash levy depended upon the amount of area sown and the kind of products planted.

3. The following are the approximate payments made in my kolkhoz for each workday, during the years 1947 - 1949:

1947 - 100 grams of grain
1948 - 500 grams of grain
1949 - one kilogram of grain

4. The following are the approximate feeding rates per day for each head of livestock:

Straw - 16 to 20 kilograms Hay - 1½ kilograms Silage - 3 kilograms

5. I do not know the amount of grain the Government took from the kolkhoz except that most of the harvest was taken. After seed for the following year was deducted from the harvest, the Government took all but a certain amount which was left for the kolkhozniki. The kolkhozniki's share amounted to about 15% of the State-planned harvest for the kolkhoz. If the kolkhoz exceeded the harvest goals called for by the State plan, the surplus, instead of reverting back to the kolkhoz, was used either to raise the level of some kolkhozes whose harvest goals were not met or presented to the State as a "voluntary" contribution.

6. I do not know what food industries exist in Gorkiy.

7. I do not know the military ration for food or clothing.

8. In general, the postwar living conditions in the USSR were very poor. 1946 and 1947 were especially bad years; during that period there was very little food and a virtual absence of consumer goods. 1948 and 1949 saw an increase in the availability of food and consumer goods but not enough to improve appreciably the lot of the average Soviet citizen. The standard of living in 1945 and 1946 was extremely low. It increased slightly in 1947 and also in 1948 and 1949. In general, the standard of living is rising but so slowly that the average kolkhoz worker sees little or no improvement. Living conditions and the standard of living in the postwar period are still far below the 1940 level.

9. I have seen only one grain elevator in Arzamas but assume that there are many more which are being kept for national emergencies. In 1947 or 1948

mentioned that some steel was being wrapped in paper and set aside for use, as it was then rumored, in case of war. I do not know the amount of steel set aside, the wrappings used, or any other details.

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